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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th April 1914.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The political situation in the United Kingdom ... 307
"Home Rule in Ireland" ... ... ib.
"The day of trouble is approaching for England" ib.
"Indians in exile" ... ... ib.
Recommendations of the Solomon Commission in South Africa ... ... ib.
"Russia and Germany in Tabriz" ... ... ib.
Fall of Shaja-ud-Dowlah 308
What becomes of our revenues ... ... ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

"The pedestrian's danger" in Calcutta ... 308
About the mosque in Sanai Bazar, Calcutta ... ib.
"A complaint against the police" 309
"Punitive chaukidars at Bashirhat" ... ... ib.
"A terrible news"—a complaint against the Jessore Police ... ... ib.
"Apology of a policeman" ... ... ib.
Frontier raids ... ... ib.
"Blood-curdling oppression." ... ... ib.

(b)—Working of the Courts—

The Gomes case—outrage on an Indian woman ... 309

(c)—Jails—

"Swami Dayanand's jail experiences" ... 310

(d)—Education—

Mr. Hornell's remarks 310
The Intermediate Examination ... ... ib.
"Decay of secondary education" ... ... ib.

PAGE.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—

"The Road Cess in Bengal"—how its proceeds are spent 310
"Government and the work of the Local Boards" 311
"District Boards and Sanitation" ... ... ib.
"The problem of child mortality in the Bengal Council" ... ... ib.
"A slaughter-house at Puri" ... ... ib.
Ibid ... ... ib.
Ibid ... ... ib.
The petition to the Governor by the Calcutta hackney-carriage wallas ... ... ib.

(f)—Questions affecting the land—

"The cultivator's ruin" 311

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—

"Accidents at Ramkrishnapur" 312
A railway complaint ... ... ib.
Wanted the breaching of a dam 312
"About village embankments" ... ... ib.

(h)—General—

"A Military order"—relating to hunting ... 313
Hunting in Brindaban ... ... ib.
The high prices ... ... ib.
"Grant of pensions" to families of assassinated police officers ... ... ib.
Religious endowments in India ... ... ib.
"Religious endowments" ... ... ib.
"The Dalamau Math and the Government" ... 314
The resolution on self-government ... ... ib.
"Advisory Councils" ... ... ib.
"Meeting of the Legislative Council" ... ib.
Jealousy-blind white men 315
"The fate of Noakhali" ... ... ib.
"The misfortune of Noakhali"—transfer of head-quarters ... ... ib.
"Partition of Mymensingh" 316
Ibid ... ... ib.
The splitting up of Bakarganj district ... ib.
The new Delhi and plague in the United Provinces ... ... ib.
Sale of cocaine in China ... ... ib.

PAGE.

III.—LEGISLATION.

"Contempt of Court" 316
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
"The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill" ... 317

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

"Administrative changes in the Tipperah Raj" ... 317

PAGE.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

"The Midnapore floods and land-revenue" ... 318
"Another rumour" ... ... *ib.*

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Petty quarrel between Hon'ble Members in the Supreme Council 319
Our arms and methods ... ... *ib.*
"Surendranath's own guise" ... ... *ib.*
The *Statesman* and new Delhi ... ... *ib.*

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st December 1918.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Assamese.				
1	"Bunhi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Nath Bis Borua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
	Bengali.				
3	"Aitihasik Chitra (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years,	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode ...	700
5	"Alochana" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	...
7	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta	800
8	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	700
9	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	1,000
10	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 72 years.	500
11	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	500
12	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	1,000
13	"Atithi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Bhabataran Das ; age 23 years ...	200
14	"Avasar" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 23 years.	1,500
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	...
16	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta ...	500
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri ...	...
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	5,000
19	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do. ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 53 years.	500
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy	...
22	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
23	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	200
24	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do.	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt	700
25	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
26	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 55 years.	
27	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	900
28	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 28 years.	1,500
29	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ..	Do. ..	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 66 years,	15,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
30	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	490
31	"Bankura Durpan" (N) ...	Bankura	Weekly ...	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly ..	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	550
36	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi ...	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
39	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
40	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
41	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar ...	300
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	960
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...	Bolpur	Do. ...	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	325
44	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	600
46	"Brahman" (P) ...	Bagerhat	Monthly ...	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	150
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal	Do. ...	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	625
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar ...	Do. ...	Raicharan Saddar, Hindu, Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 500
51	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
52	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu	.....
53	"Byabasayi" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Haripada Banerji	.....
54	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N)	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	300
56	"Chhatra Sakha" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly ...	.....	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	400
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia	Do. ...	Dr. Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kaviraj Paresh Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhusan Ray, Vaidya.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300

N.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	2,000
63	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	600
64	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
65	"Devalya" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A. ...	600
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh. Brahmo ...	900
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherjee Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
70	"Dhruba" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	800
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah ...	Weekly ...	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
74	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Ashutosh Kundu. Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 28 years.	1,000
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah ...	400
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	500
77	"Habl-ul-Matin" (N) ...	Do.	Daily ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	800
78	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
79	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka." (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	280
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakhá" (P) ...	Hooghly	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
83	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
86	"Homeopathi Prachar" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
87	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
88	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Nazirnddin Ahmad, Musulman; age about 38 years.	700
89	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 55 years.	700
90	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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	Bengali—continued.				
91	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	1,400
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Do	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N)... ...	Jessore	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	6[illegible]
94	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.	5[illegible]
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,[illegible]
96	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kahini" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.	500
98	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
99	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly ...	Iswesswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years	500
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna	Weekly ...	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
105	"Kohinoor" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri ...	700
106	"Krishak" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nikunja Behari Dutt	1,000
107	"Krishi-Sampad" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayatha; age 33 years.	600
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	1,000
112	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
113	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 80 years.	350
114	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
115	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000
116	"Manbhum (N)	Puralia	Weekly ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 500
117	"Mandarmala" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 55 years.	400
118	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600
119	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
120	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
121	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
122	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
123	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	206
124	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	Faridpur ...	Monthly ...	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years.	600
125	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
126	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
127	"Natya Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
128	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
129	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,800
130	"Nava Jivani" (P) ...	Do	Monthly ...	Revd. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly ...	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town ..	Weekly ...	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	250
134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650
135	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat ...	Monthly ...	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
136	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukherji	800
140	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das	500
141	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do.	Bi-weekly ...	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years	400
142	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 35 years; and others.	200
144	"Prajapati" (P)... ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
145	"Prabhat" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra	200
146	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Mohammad Aiyub Khan	500
147	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
148	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
149	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Do. ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	645

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
150	"Pratikar" (N)	Berhampore ...	Weekly ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	506
151	"Prativa" (P)	Dacca	Monthly ...	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly	750
152	"Pravasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	Ashutosh Mukherji	500
153	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000
154	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Pranshukat Sen, M.A.	300
155	"Puja" (P)	Do	Do. ...	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250
156	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose	200
157	"Purulia Darpan" (N) ...	Purulia	Weekly ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 21 years	About 700
158	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300
159	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	400
160	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L. ..	500
161	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol	Weekly ...	.....	200
162	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 33 years.	200
163	"Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	1,500
164	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,200
165	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	500
166	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Pramathe Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,000
167	"Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ..	Satis Chandra Roy	.....
170	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das	700
171	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das	300
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do.	Forthightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years,	250
174	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 30 years.	400
177	"Santi" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200
178	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
179	"Saswati" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Belgachia ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev	.....
181	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
182	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo age 43 years.	400
183	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
184	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
185	"Sourava"	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	.....
186	"Siksha" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	200
187	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal ..	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 35 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	800
192	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	250
193	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 30 years.	750
194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya o Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
195	"Subarna banik" (N) ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarnabanik; age 29 years.	1,000
196	"Suhrid" (N)	Bakarganj ...	Do. ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
197	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
198	"Surhid" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	300
199	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra	900
200	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
201	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
202	"Sudhi" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha age 23 years.	500
203	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
204	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
205	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
206	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others ...	300
207	"Tara" (P)	Do.	Irregular ...	Tarapada Chatterji; age 28 years ...	250
208	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., and others	500
209	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years	600
210	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore	300
211	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Babis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
212	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
213	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 2,000
214	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...	100
215	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—concluded.				
216	"Uchchhasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	180
217	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda	1,500
218	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami ...	3,000 to 10,000
219	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	250
220	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
221	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Banku Behari Dhar	900
222	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A. ...	050
223	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Nath	750
224	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick	300
225	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
226	"Vandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
227	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...	700
228	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,000
230	"Vikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100
231	"Vasanti" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Hara Govinda Siromani ...	.....
	English-Bengali.				
232	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
233	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	G. C. Basu	600
234	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
235	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	600
236	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	700
238	"Loyal Citizens" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	.....	600
239	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	.....
240	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly ...	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar ...	300
241	"Sanjaya" (N)	Fardipur	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
242	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A.	1,200
243	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
	Garo.				
244	"Achikni Ribong" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	E. G. Phillips	400
245	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	.....

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Hindi.				
246	"Barabasar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Sadananda Sukul	600
247	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
248	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P)	Ranchi	Monthly ...	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	300
252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joshar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	550
253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
254	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
255	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	R. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
256	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1,000
257	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
258	"Sudharak" (N) ..	Do.	Weekly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
	Parvatiya.				
259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
	Persian.				
260	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	1,000
	Poly-lingual.				
261	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
262	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	S. T. Jones	500
263	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ..	Howrah	Do. ...	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
	Sanskrit.				
264	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Hrishikes Sastri	500
	Bengali-Sanskrit.				
265	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore	Monthly ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
266	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	Urdu.				
267	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily ...	Nawab Ali Muhammadan ...	1,000
268	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelaladdin, Muhammadan ...	700
269	"Al-Hilal" (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
270	"Negare Basm" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fazlul Wahab.	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st December 1913.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Prabahini"	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Babu Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin.	... ...

I.—Foreign Politics.

The political situation in the United Kingdom.

The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 24th March is amazed at the conduct of the leaders of the Ulster agitation against Home Rule. After all, is there nothing in England which can be held seditious? No other Government would tolerate the open incitements to lawlessness, the flouting of the authority of Parliament which Sir E. Carson is indulging in. Is there no means of bringing him to his senses? If the Government displays any weakness now, it will result in crippling the influence of the Liberal party for all time. Charu Mihir, Mar. 24th, 1914.

"Home Rule in Ireland."

2. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th March considers it a great pity that a section of the British public should be strongly opposed to the Irish Home Rule just for the sake of self-interest. The English people are noted for their love of liberty, and the paper considers the opposition offered to Home Rule as a disgrace to their good name. Samay, Mar. 27th, 1914.

"The day of trouble is approaching for England."

3. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th March, referring to the recent political situation in the United Kingdom, remarks:—

There has been of late additions to the strength of the English Navy and Army, almost every year. People recognise that for the maintenance of the immense Empire of Britain, the Navy and the Army are more necessary than the Prime Minister or the King. And the officers of the Army taking advantage of this feeling are trying to establish their own predominance. Sanjivani, Mar. 26th, 1914.

The recent developments in regard to the employment of the Army against Ulster show that a blow has been struck at the root of the English political system which is based on the unquestioned supremacy of Parliament. Has it come to this that in England the Army is more powerful than King or Parliament? If the Army is to be allowed to disobey laws made by Parliament after careful consideration, England will ere long share the fate of the Roman or the Moghul Empire. When the soldiers of the Moghul and Roman emperors came to feel that without their help the empire could not exist, they did not hesitate to assert their own superiority and thus ultimately bring about the downfall of the State. It is a very bad sign for England that her soldiers, too, should now begin to terrorise the popular representatives and the Government from the path of duty.

"Indians in exile."

4. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 23rd March writes that all Indians will be glad if the Union Government of South Africa accept the recommendations of the Solomon Committee in regard to the status of Indians domiciled there. Jyoti, Mar. 23rd, 1914.

Recommendations of the Solomon Commission in South Africa.

5. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th March remarks that it is a matter for great satisfaction that in accordance with the recommendations of the Solomon Commission in South Africa General Smuts has expressed his opinion in favour of a repeal of certain provisions of the existing laws. It expresses a hope that there will not be any opposition to the measures which are to be introduced in the Union Parliament in this connection and that the matter will be settled for good. Dainik Bharat Mitra, Mar. 26th, 1914.

"Russia and Germany in Tabriz"

6. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March learns from semi-official papers that Russia proposes to withdraw her troops from North Persia. Some surmise that Russia is doing so at the instance of England and other Powers. But the paper thinks that the motive underlying this movement is mainly directed towards gaining the good will of the Persians and thus gaining political and other advantages from the Persian Government. It says that Russia is very well aware that sooner or later Germany is likely to obtain advantages of a high order in Persia. If Persia were to remain indifferent to the interest of Russia, Germany would take advantage of it and secure concessions to build railways. The paper further announces that Germany is about to establish a Consulate at Ispahan. It also Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin, Mar. 23rd, 1914.

gives currency to a report about the buying up by Germany of the Steamship Company's interest in the Shat-ul-Arab. The German Consul in Tarbiz is also reported to have declared in a very pronounced fashion that Persia cannot be allowed to remain the stamping ground of a single Power and that the integrity of Persia must be maintained as it has been for the last 1,000 years.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS HABLUL MATIN, Mar. 23rd, 1914.

7. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March, in the course of the above article entitled "Russia and Germany in Tabriz," says that when the Russian Consul General, Monsieur Oloff, arrived in Tabriz the Governor of the place, Shaja-ud-Dowlah, received him in such a way as if he were his superior or the Minister of the Interior of Persia. It goes without saying that he considered himself as a Russian-born and a slave of the Consul-General. It says that the time is not distant when Shaja-ud-Dowlah will have to rue for his conduct and the protection of Russia or the Consul-General will not prove of any avail. Muhammad Ali, like Shaja-ud-Dowlah, at one time acted at the instance of the Russians. But what advantage could he gain thereby against the power of the Government? The result was that he had to go to the wall and live an obscure life.

Fall of Shaja-ud-Dowlah.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS HABLUL MATIN, Mar. 23rd, 1914.

8. The *Namai Muquddas Hab'ul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March is of opinion that the foreign servants (English, Belgian, Italian) of Persia, who get high salaries from the Government for their services, embezzle large amounts and thus defeat the purpose for which they are appointed, namely, of becoming an example for honesty and integrity. It quotes the instance of Monsieur Nooz who is at the present moment a very wealthy person, and all at the expense of Persia.

What becomes of our revenues.

In its opinion this embezzlement is mainly due to the fact that no steps are taken to bring to book these offending officials. It suggests that the Government ought to impress upon them that they would be severely punished if they commit embezzlement.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—*Police.*

DARSHAK, Mar. 27th, 1914.

9. The *Darshak* [Calcutta] of the 27th March says that walking in Calcutta streets is gradually becoming full of danger. An enormous increase in the number of motor cars in the city is leading to almost a daily occurrence of fatal and serious accidents. In some cases the drivers of the cars running over people are punished in law-courts, but most of them are never detected and punished. Then, besides the motor cars, there are bullock carts, carriages drawn by horses and so forth. It is, therefore, easily conceivable how difficult and dangerous the Calcutta streets have become for pedestrians. The attention of the Municipal Commissioners is drawn to the matter.

"The pedestrian's danger" in Calcutta.

Then there is the danger of being robbed by pickpockets and molested by *gundas*, who throng in bodies in every corner where traffic is crowded. The pickpockets after rifling people's purses pass it on in the twinkling of an eye to their companions. If any one of them is caught, his companions come in numbers and rescue him from the hands of his captor. People believe that these *gundas* often carry dangerous weapons with them. Hence they do not dare catch them, even if they can do so. The attention of the Commissioner of Police is drawn to the matter.

AL HILAL, Mar. 25th, 1914.

10. *Al Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 25th March says that this mosque, which has been bought by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, still stands safe. But what guarantee is there that it will not receive the same treatment which has been meted out to the Laskarpur Mosque?

About the mosque in Sanai Bazar, Calcutta.

It further says that it is true that Moslems are a people who are generally careless of misfortunes. But it must be remembered that they are capable of waking up, and specially at a time when the sighs of the martyrs of Cawnpore have not yet completely died down. The officials of the Government ought to know that a Moslem may bear his heart being torn out of his body by cutting

up the sides, he may bear the balls of his eyes being cut out of their sockets and placed upon the palms of his hands, but that he cannot bear even a brick of his mosque being harmed. It concludes by saying that blessed is that Government which rights itself after receiving rebuffs.

"A complaint against the police."

11. Referring to a report which appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 21st March about the Police Sub-Inspector of Balagarh (in the Hooghly district) having wrongfully cut down the branches of a sacred Aswatha tree belonging to a gentleman living near the thana, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th March says that, although the alleged event took place quite a long time ago, and although the matter was reported to the Magistrate of Hooghly in September last, no reply has been given as yet to the aggrieved party who is now thinking of suing the Secretary of State for India for damages. The paper invites the attention of His Excellency Lord Carmichael to the affair.

SAMAY, Mar. 27th, 1914.

"Punitive Chaukidars at Bashirhat."

12. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 27th March takes strong exception to the facts that a punitive police force has been quartered at Bashirhat on the alleged flimsy ground that somebody had stuck pins in the railway line near the Kholapota and Bashirhat stations on the Barasat-Bashirhat Light Railway and that the cost of the maintenance of this force is levied on the Musalman inhabitants alone along the line from the Svarupnagar station to the Bashirhat Court station. Many well-to-do Hindus live along the line from the Bashirhat station to the Bashirhat Court station. Why is not the cost levied on them also? Large numbers of men daily cross the line at Bashirhat. Why should then the Musalmans alone suffer in the matter?

MOSLEM HITAISHI, Mar. 27th, 1914.

"A terrible news"—a complaint against the Jessore Police.

13. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th March draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to the complaint of rioting and oppression against the Jessore Police at Kalia already reported (*vide* Report on Native Papers dated the 28th March 1914, paragraph 4).

BANGAVASI, Mar. 28th, 1914.

"Apology of a policeman."

14. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th March writes:—

SANJIVANI, Mar. 26th, 1914.

Some time ago we published a letter complaining of police oppression upon the Nalhati Middle English School. The matter has since been inquired into by Babu Chandra Sekhar Mukherji, Deputy Magistrate, and the offending Sub-Inspector of Police has openly apologised for his conduct to the School Committee. Let us now see how he is dealt with by his departmental superiors. He should be degraded and transferred elsewhere.

Frontier raids.

15. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 27th March says that it makes one's blood boil to read what Lord Hardinge spoke about the Pathan raiders. It suggests that Government ought to adopt stringent measures if the measures already adopted do not prove efficacious and thus put a stop to the raids.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Mar. 27th, 1914.

"Blood-curdling oppression."

16. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th March draws the attention of the authorities at Coorg to the case, reported in the *Madras Standard* newspaper, of a manager named Graham having kicked a carter to European coffee-planter's death near Merkara.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Mar. 30th, 1914.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

The Gomes case—outrage on an Indian woman.

17. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th March takes exception to the lightness of the sentence passed on Gomes, a guard on the Assam-Bengal Railway, who had outraged the modesty of a Bengali woman in a compartment of a running train. The Judges of the High Court who heard this case on appeal were moved to compassion by the youth of the accused person, and refused to enhance the sentence, which was one of fine only to the amount of Rs. 75. Ought they not to have also considered that the outrage committed on the woman has doomed her to social ostracism for life?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Mar. 30th 1914.

(c)—Jails.

SAMAY, Mar. 27th, 1914.

"Swami Dayanand's jail experiences."

18. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th March notices the account which appeared in a recent issue of the *Bengalee* about the jail experiences of Dayanand who was convicted in connection with the Jagatsi Asram case, and remarks that no comments are needed on Dayanand's assertions that he had to work on the oil mill and paddy mill and to grind soorki in the Sylhet Jail, and that he has lost thirty three pounds in weight.

(d)—Education.

MOHAMMADI, Mar. 27th, 1914.

Mr. Hornell's remarks.

19. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell's recent observations in the Legislative Council about the groundlessness of the complaint made by Musalmans that they do not receive an adequate share of the educational grants of the Government of India, the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th March writes :—

Mr. Hornell says that a lakh out of the grant of five and-a-half lakhs of rupees for students' lodgings was spent for building hostels for Musalman students last year. But since Musalmans compose half the population of the province, this sum cannot in all fairness be considered to be quite enough. Mr. Hornell should, therefore, improve his knowledge of mathematics before he comes forward to support his argument with such faulty statistics. We must say that Musalman education does not get from the Government the help and encouragement it is entitled to.

SANJIVANI, Mar. 26th, 1914.

The Intermediate Examination.

20. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th March complains that the Question Paper on English Literature at the last Intermediate Examination was far too long—so long that no student could find time to answer all the questions. Again, there was a question in the paper on History involving map-drawing. But since Geography is not a compulsory subject, many students are utterly ignorant of map-drawing. The University authorities ought to do justice to the students in assigning marks.

24-PARGANAS VARTAVAHA, Mar. 31st, 1914.

"Decay of secondary education."

21. A correspondent writes to the *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Bhawanipur] of the 31st March to complain that the Middle Vernacular Schools in the Bashirhat Subdivision are decaying. The first and second classes of these schools are usually empty. The fact that English is not taught in these school, hampers students of these schools when they join High Schools. Further, the abolition of the public test and its replacement by a scholarship examination has taken away all incentive from students for pursuing their studies in these schools to the finish.

Primary schools also are in a state of decay. Let the old system of public examinations for Middle Vernacular Schools be revived.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, March 27th, 1914.

"The Road Cess in Bengal"—how its proceeds are spent.

22. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 27th March complains that District Boards are in the habit of spending the proceeds of the Road Cess on water-works, railways and so forth for the convenience of townsmen only. As, for instance, the Barisal District Board has spent a lakh of rupees on the Barisal water-works. Has it spent an equal amount for supplying water to villagers in even three or four years? The Provincial Government is prayed to come to the help of the villagers in this matter. The oppressiveness of a few selfish men who are members of the Boards has grown unbearable. As at present constituted the Boards seem to be of no use to villagers. Arrangements should be made for the election of their members by the villagers themselves, and members should be taken from among them. The attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to the matter.

"Government and the work of the Local Boards."

23. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th March writes:— SANJIVANI, March 26th, 1914.

Goverment in its recent Resolution on the subject complains that District and Local Boards, though now possessed of greater freedom and resources than before, are not showing any inclination to spend more than they were wont to do previously. Since District Magistrates control District Boards, this censure must be held to apply to these officers. District Boards will not show increased capacity for practical work until they are freed from official dominance.

"District Boards and Sanitation."

24. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th March complains that District Boards in Bengal are apparently very neglectful of sanitation. Last year the 25 Boards in Bengal spent only a sum of Rs. 30,000. Nothing can be more shameful. SANJIVANI, March 26th, 1914.

"The problem of child mortality in the Bengal Council."

25. Referring to the Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-Huda's reply to Raja Mahimaranjan Ray's resolution in the Bengal Council asking for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the causes of the high death-rate among children in Bengal, the *Bangaratna* [Krishnagar] of the 23rd March says:—In a country where people are taught to consider the body to be the primary instrument for acquiring religious merit, is it proper to speak of the people's ignorance of laws of sanitation? Of course, want often makes people act against their nature. This was clearly explained by Babu Matilal Ghose in the Madras Sanitary Conference. Again, there are no clear statistics to prove that marriage of girls at an early age has been causing the death of children. On the contrary, Babu Charu Chandra Mitra has proved that the truth lies in the opposite direction. There are others, again, who say that want of sufficient cow's milk in the country caused by the degeneration of the bovine race is one of the causes of the high rate of child mortality. Had a commission been appointed, the public would have been enlightened on these points by its deliberations. BANGARATNA, March 23rd, 1914.

"A slaughter-house at Puri."

26. The *Anandabazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th March takes exception to the establishment of a slaughter-house at Puri, a place where Hindus cannot bear the sight of the sale of any kind of animal food, even though that food may not be a forbidden one to them. It is impossible, it is true, for our foreign rulers, says the paper, to realize now deeply Hindu religious feelings are wounded by any desecration of their sacred places, but still they (the rulers) ought not to do anything which is improper and illegal. We hope the Commissioner of Orissa will take the necessary steps in the matter. ANANDABAZAR PATRIKA, Mar. 26th, 1914.

Ibid.

27. The *Sanjavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th March says that the Puri Municipality has, in spite of the protest of thousands of Hindus, established a slaughter-house at Puri. The Hindus are now even ready to pay the Municipality Rs. 12,000, the cost of constructing the slaughter-house, if it will close it. But all their efforts in this direction have so long failed. They have, therefore, petitioned the Commissioner of the Division in the matter, who, it is hoped, will grant their prayer. BANGAVASI, Mar. 28th, 1914.

Ibid.

28. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th March quotes the above paragraph. DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Mar. 30th, 1914.

The petition to the Governor by the Calcutta hackney-carriage-wallas.

29. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th March hopes that Lord Carmichael will carefully consider the petition of the hackney-carriage-wallas of Calcutta, who, besides making various complaints, have clearly said that the police and officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals eat up most of their income. DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Mar. 30th, 1914.

(*f*)—*Questions affecting the land.*

"The cultivator's ruin."

30. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th March has the following:— MOHAMMADI, Mar. 27th, 1914.

There are three causes which led to the ruin of the peasantry and fill the coffers of the zemindar and the money-lender at the cost of the poor and helpless cultivator. These causes

are the inadequecy of the law as well as its abuses, the ignorance of the peasantry, and the hellish avarice of zemindars and money lenders. The Government can, if it only chooses, remove the first cause. The second can be remedied if the cultivating classes are wakened to a sense of their present miserable condition and taught the means by which it may be improved. The third will disappear only when the first two are no more.

Appeals to the officials only elicit the reply that the grievances mentioned above can be remedied by the law courts. They do not take account of the fact that it is never possible for the poor cultivator to fight a law-case against the rich and powerful zemindar or the cunning money-lender. Indeed, even if some kind-hearted man takes up the cultivator's cause and tries to stand up against his (the cultivator's) persecutors, his (the former's) very life is made miserable for him. For ourselves, we have had to suffer no end of harassment and oppression during the last four years because of our advocacy of the peasant's interest. We give below an instance which will convince the Government that, unless the present law is amended in some way, nothing will save the peasantry from utter ruin. We have kept back the real names and addresses of the parties concerned in the story we are going to relate.

"I have been, for quite a long time, in possession of fifteen bighas of land held under Habibulla Mandal. Habibulla Mandal had recently to sell his jote to Hare Krishna Babu in order to clear off some debts he had run into. As soon as Hare Krishna Babu bought the jote he sent to me a number of stalwart Hindusthani retainers, armed with *lathis*, who forbade me to cultivate the land unless I agreed to share the crops with the Babu. I went and appealed to Hare Krishna Babu against this order and showed him the documents I had, but he would not listen to me. I knew that my rights would be protected by the law and so I did not care much for his order. Five or six months later I was surprised to find a decree for a debt of Rs. 30 / issued against me by a man from Murshidabad, although I am a native of Dinajpur. I knew nothing at all about the supposed debt or the plaintiff or the institution of the suit. Some Court-bailiffs accompanied by a number of Hare Krishna Babu's men came and attached all my moveables, including the whole of my livestock. I went to Hare Krishna Babu again and was rudely abused and insulted and was told that it was my punishment for not agreeing to his terms regarding the land mentioned above. The matter was, however, compromised by my agreeing to give Hare Krishna Babu annually four maunds of paddy for every bigha of land in my possession. My previous rent was Rs. 8 per annum, and as the land has been made out in the recent survey to be 18 bighas in area, instead of 15 as it had always been before, I now have to give my zemindar 72 maunds of paddy, whose present market price is Rs. 144. But there is no help for it, for if I do not submit to these terms, there is that fraudulent decree for Rs. 300 issued against me by a relative of Hare Krishna Babu's.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

VISVADUTA, Mar. 3rd 1914.

"Accidents at Ramkrishnapur."

31. Referring to a recent case of death of a woman at Ramkrishnapur, Howrah, by being run over by a Port Commissioners' railway train, the *Visvaduta* [Howrah] of the 3rd March says that the woman was run over when she was going to bathe in the Mallick Ghât. Now, the railway line lies across the way to Mallick Ghât and the ghât is situated at a bend of the line, so that people approaching the ghât cannot always see whether wagons standing across their way have engines attached to them. Then, again, as the line remains almost always blocked with wagons, people often cross it by passing under them, and this causes accidents. The construction of an overbridge is, therefore, imperatively necessary at the place.

SAMAY, Mar. 27th, 1914.

A railway complaint.

32. A correspondent of the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th March complains of the absence of proper water-supply at the Raniganj railway station. A Marwari gentleman previously used to supply drinking water to railway passengers, but the East Indian Railway authorities have put a stop to this also.

33. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 24th March writes that the District Board of Mymensingh some time ago dammed up the source of the Banar river at the point where it takes off from the Brahmaputra some six miles east of Jamalpore town. The result has been that the Banar is drying up. The public are greatly inconvenienced thereby. Let Government promptly order the dam to be breached.

CHARU MIHIR, Mar. 24th, 1914.

Wanted the breaching of a dam.

34. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 17th March speaks of the following village embankments, all situated in khas mehals, in differents parts of Contai, as badly in need of repairs:—

NIHAR, Mar. 17th, 1914.

"About village embankments."

(1) The embankment in the Bherna village in the Kheoramal Vishnan and Majnamutha parganas. About 2,150 feet of this embankment, sadly damaged by the late floods, are still absolutely unrepaired.

(2) The embankment (about 5,000 ft. long) which starts from the south of this village and extends to the Ramnagar Dâk Sarah.

(3) The embankment starting from the north of this village and proceeding south. About 2,300 feet of the total 3,100 feet of this embankment are absolutely unrepaired.

(4) The embankment in the Bahulia village in the Majnamutha pargana.

(5) The embankments in the Maitua, Kalapunja, Demuria, Chatapadmapur and Lalpur villages.

The Khas mehal authorities are requested to undertake their repairs promptly—otherwise in many cases agricultural operations would be suspended.

(*h*)—*General.*

35. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th March is glad that the Commander-in-Chief has issued a circular order asking all soldiers and officers to strictly observe all the rules in force relating to hunting, but says that special steps should be taken for preventing them from hunting in places of Hindu pilgrimage and their neighbourhood.

HITAVADI, Mar. 27th, 1914.

"A Military order"—relating to hunting.

36. Referring to the meeting which was recently held in the temple of Madammohan at Baghbazar, Calcutta, under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Radha Charan Pal, to consider how hunting may be prevented in the sacred area of Brindaban, the *Dainik Chandrika* Calcutta] of the 30th March hopes that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief will earn the eternal gratitude of all Hindus by granting their reasonable prayer to forbid hunting in the sacred area.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Mar. 30th, 1914.

Hunting in Brindaban.

37. The *Bangavasi* Calcutta] of the 28th March says that the Government is fully avare of the prevalence of high prices, for in his budget Sir William Meyer has allotted, under the head of Army Commissariat, 3 lakhs 38 thousand and 2 hundred pounds more than the allotment of the last year under the same head While thus the prices have increased and are still increasing, the salaries of middle class men serving under the Government remain the same. The result is that great hardship and a pathetic cry for money prevails through out the country.

BANGAVASI, Mar. 28th, 1914.

The high prices.

38. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th March expresses great satisfaction at the grant of pensions to the widows, children and dependants of the Police servants, Haripada Dey and Bankim Chandra Chaudhuri, who were assassinated by anarchists.

HITAVADI, Mar. 27th, 1914.

"Grant of pensions" to families of assassinated police officers.

39. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 22nd March declares itself in favour of some official measures being taken to protect religious endowments from being misused by Trustees.

JAGARAN, Mar. 22nd, 1914.

Religious endowments in India.

40. After referring to the deliberations of the Religious Endowment Conference, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th March says:—

BANGAVASI, Mar. 28th, 1914.

"Religious endowments."

Already people are saying that the existing Religious Endowment Act should not be amended. The Sadhu Sabha of Mithila has taken the lead in

this agitation. In a meeting they have passed resolutions to the effect (1) that the proposal to amend the Religious Endowment Act has caused a panic in the Hindu community, so that Government should consult it before deciding on anything in the matter; (2) that the meeting regrets the absence of any representative of the orthodox Hindu community in the Conference; (3) that such men as do not observe all the social and religious commandments of Hinduism do not deserve to be called representatives of the Hindu community; and (4) that the Conference held at Delhi having had no true representative of the Hindu community in it, its views cannot be considered as the views of this community.

ANANDABAZAR PATRIKA, Mar. 26th, 1914.

"The Dalamau Math and the Government."

41. Babu Prakash Chandra Sarkar, Vakil, Calcutta High Court, writes to the *Anandabazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th March that since the Government took up the management of the Dalamau Math its functions are not being properly performed. This fact, in the writer's opinion, shows that the proposed law relating to religious endowments will be more a source of mischief than anything else.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Mar. 25th, 1914.

The resolution on self-government.

42. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th March considers it a great pity that the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's resolution on local self-government should have been thrown out by the Imperial Legislative Council. The majority of the members of that Council are officials and so Mr. Banerji was outvoted. The paper does not, of course, mean to say that elected members are, all of them without exception, mindful of their duties as representatives of the people; for, some of them do at times neglect their duties for the sake of petty selfishness. This is an evil which can be remedied only if the rules of election are made such as to render it possible for men with really patriotic feelings to get into the Legislative Councils. It is the representatives of the people who are expected to understand and be able to voice the grievances of the public better than officials who belong to a foreign country and follow a different religion. But those rulers of India's destiny, the civilians, think quite otherwise. Even supposing, for argument's sake, that the civilians are right, the paper asks how long the people of India are to be kept in leading strings by their rulers. It is but natural that they (the people) should be anxious to learn to do what they cannot do now. And it is never proper to thwart them in the fulfilment of that wish. The journal fails to understand why the idea of having an Advisory Council to help the District Magistrate should be considered by the Home Member as impracticable, defective, superfluous and calculated to create a hotbed of intrigue and to impair the responsibility of the District Officer. Considering that the Magistrate would not have been bound to obey the decisions of the Advisory Council, the paper does not think that it would have in any way lessened his prestige.

SAMAY, Mar. 27th, 1914.

"Advisory Councils."

43. Referring to the defeat of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's resolution about District Advisory Councils, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th March observes:—

Surendra Nath is anxious that the public should co operate with the Government, but the Government do not care for such co-operation. After this the Government must not blame the public for not helping them. There are two reasonable ways by which the heavy burden of work which District Officers have to bear may be lightened; and they are, first, reducing the amount of the work itself and, secondly, letting others share the burden with them But then District Officers are a class of beings who are above the run of ordinary mortals, and so ordinary human laws do not apply to them. Their labours are to be lightened by raising their high salaries still higher, and by splitting up every district into two or three parts so that their brother civilians may be provided with fat billets. We knew this golden rule and so we never hoped that Surendra Nath's resolution would meet with any fate other than what has befallen it.

FARIDPUR HITAISHINI, Mar. 24th, 1914.

"Meeting of the Legislative Council."

44. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's resolution on the increasing of the number of centres for election to Local Boards, the *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 24th March writes that voters

often live long distances away from election-centres and so do not always care to come to them for recording their votes. During the last election at Palang the Government had to nominate members for the Local Board because there were very few voters present at the election-centre. In fact, many of the voters live a day's journey from the place and so could not make it convenient to attend the election. The paper, therefore, suggests that there should be an election-centre in every Panchayet Union.

The paper also takes exception to the rigorous way in which, as it alleges, the cost of settlement operations are being realized from the inhabitants of the villages within the jurisdictions of the Muksudpur, Kasian and Palang Thanas. Mr. Banerji questioned the Government on the matter, but the Government's reply denying the matter has not convinced the paper, which says that the rumour that failure to pay the costs on demand will lead to much trouble has frightened the people who are paying them in spite of all the hardship they have to suffer thereby. Most of the men are agriculturists, and they are all very badly off just now and have even to borrow money at high interest. The paper also says that the application made to the Settlement Officer by many cultivators to be allowed to pay the costs above-mentioned in the month of *Bhadra* has been rejected.

45. The *Dainak Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th March, in the course of a long article entitled as noted in the margin, refers to the allegations that have been made against the Indian medical students in England as some of the various causes which led to the Lahore Medical College strike. It says that all these attempts which are being made to throw the Indians into disrepute is mainly due to the jealousy of the whites who resent the intrusion of Indians into departments of intellectual life which were particularly their own. They see in this the consequent decrease of their power and prestige. This, coupled with the demand of equitable treatment by the Indians in regard to the allotment of posts, has led to the growth of racial animosity and race hatred.

Jealousy-blind white men.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Mar. 25th, 1914.

It concludes by saying that as the consequence of this hatred will be bad, England must come to an early decision on this point. It cannot always keep the Indians out of their rightful place. The only solution of the question the paper can find lies in the granting of autonomy to India.

46. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 16th March writes:—

"The fate of Noakhali."

The prophecy made by Mr. Nabin Chandra Das in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council some years ago, regarding the wasting of public money over the building of offices at the doomed town of Noakhali, has at last been proved to be true. If the headquarters of the Noakhali district be removed to Chandpur, what will be the fate of Sandwip and Hatia? It will be very inconvenient for the inhabitants of those two places to go to Chandpur for their law-suits, and we suggest that they should be placed under Chittagong, as indeed at least one of them, Sandwip, used to be up to the year 1876. The town of Chittagong is easily accessible from these places, and we hope that the Government will give our suggestion its kind consideration.

JYOTI, Mar. 16th, 1914.

47. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 23rd March, referring to the rumour that the headquarters of the Noakhali district will be transferred to Chandpur and its Feni Subdivision will be included in the jurisdiction of the Tippera district, takes strong exception to such an unwarranted change being effected without consulting public opinion and in disregard of Sir William Duke's proposal to transfer the headquarters of the Noakhali district to Chaumuhani, Feni or Laksham. The people of the district are in favour of having the headquarters at Chaumuhani or Feni. But now Government is said to have decided on having the headquarters at Chandpur which is too small a place even for its present residents and which also is about to be engulfed into the Meghna and Dakatia rivers. Again, Feni is intimately connected with Noakhali town and Bhulua by social, economical and business ties, so that its transfer to the jurisdiction of the Tippera district will cause its inhabitants the greatest heart-burning, loss and inconvenience. Again, if, as it is reported to have been proposed, the headquarters of the Noakhali district are transferred temporarily to Comilla pending completion of arrangements at

"The misfortune of Noakhali"—transfer of headquarters.

NOAKHALI SAMMILANI, Mar. 23rd, 1914.

Chandpur, what will be the condition of the pleaders, parties, amla and so forth of Noakhali?

CHARU MIHIR, Mar. 24th, 1914.

48. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 24th March writes:—

"Partition of Mymensingh."

Rumours are abroad that Mymensingh will be split up into three new districts and that other districts also in the Presidency will be similarly split up. Whence will the extra cost involved in these partitions be forthcoming? The burden of work on District Magistrates can only be relieved by their ceasing to interfere in all sorts of business. The splitting up of Mymensingh will weaken the local bar and public opinion. And with a weak bar cases of failure of justice will be more common than now. If there must inevitably be a partition, let the Brahmaputra form the boundary of the two new districts, so that both Eastern and Western Mymensingh may retain their connexion with Mymensingh town.

HITAVADI, Mar. 27th, 1914.

49. Referring to the question of partitioning the district of Mymensingh, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th March hopes that Lord Carmichael will, in this matter of partition, work in accordance with public opinion.

Ibid.

BARISAL HITAISHI, Mar. 23rd, 1914.

50. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 23rd March refers to a recent paragraph in the *Englishman* that a proposal will soon be made by the Levinge Committee for the splitting up of Bakarganj district. The hand of Mr. Beatson-Bell is visible in this proposal. Why should the great British Government be so anxious to cut down everything big? Are present-day officials so incapable that the mere thought of anything big is beyond them? The constitution of a new district will indeed bring justice nearer home to the people, but it will also increase litigation and consequently aggravate poverty and discontent. Such a measure will also provide new berths for some officials, great and small, and also promote local improvements in the new Sadar town. Against these minor gains may be set the harassment to zemindars who will find their lands situated in one district and themselves located in another. Further, the expense entailed by the new staff and buildings will mean less money to spend on sanitary and educational improvements in the whole district.

The splitting up of Bakarganj district.

NAYAK, Mar. 28th, 1914.

51. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th March writes:—

The new Delhi and plague in the United Provinces.

Since January last, more than 100,000 people have died of plague in the United Provinces. And just at this time about 10 crores of rupees are being laid out on the new Delhi. It is impossible to make any comment on these facts.

HINDUSTHAN, Mar. 28th, 1914.

52. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 28th March writes that some British pseudo-philanthropists some time ago stopped the import of Indian opium into China on the ground that thereby Chinese morals would be improved. The import of German cocaine into China is now seen to be fast increasing. Where are those philanthropists now? Yet the use of cocaine is a hundred times more harmful than that of opium.

Sale of cocaine in China.

III.—LEGISLATION.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Mar. 25th, 1914.

53. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th March has the following:—

"Contempt of Court."

We will not discuss at length the proposed law of contempt of court, but we must say that we are always against the making of new and repressive laws, for they only make the administration of justice difficult. Neither the people nor the Government gain anything by a complicated system of legislation, and the only persons who are benefited by it are the lawyers. It is certainly not reasonable to make a new law for removing every inconvenience that the Executive may feel at any time.

BASUMATI, Mar. 28th, 1914.

54. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th March, discussing the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, writes:—

Ibid.

What little of liberty was left to the Indian press is being daily impaired. This new law will utterly stop all criticisms

by the papers of cases of failures of justice. Of course "fair comment" will be allowed, but there is much doubt as to how the law-courts will interpret the words in any actual concrete case. The truth is, legislative fetters are being forged in rapid succession with a view to gag the press. Sir Reginald Craddock's speech does not disclose any necessity at all for the new law in our opinion. We would not have much to object to, if the new law were directed against comment on cases *sub judice*. Again, there is not much harm if a paper is punished which is found intentionally and repeatedly publishing false reports of cases. But it is terrible to think that a publisher or editor will have to undergo 6 months' imprisonment because through an oversight on the part of a printer's devil or of the proof-readers a word or a passage is left out so that the entire meaning of a sentence is altered. The difficulty is specially great for vernacular papers which have to prepare translations of the proceedings in Courts which are conducted in English. The risks of falling into an occasional error are, therefore, the greater in their case than in those of papers published in English. Indeed, the effect of the new law will be to stop the vernacular papers from publishing reports of cases in their columns.

No paper can be expected ordinarily to publish a full report of a case. A fair report of course may be insisted on, but "fair" is a word difficult to intepret, and we should prefer it to be replaced by the word "unbiased" or "impartial." And the onus of proving that a report is intentionally biased should lie on the prosecution. Proposed Section 228 (*A*) will be a most terrible engine of oppression. Any editor remarking on a case already decided that it has resulted in a failure of justice, will probably run the risk of getting imprisoned for 6 months. Will not thus all newspaper-criticisms of judicial proceedings be proscribed?

55. Referring to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th March says:— NAYAK, Mar. 25th, 1914.

"The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill."

We think that anger and *zid* are the mainspring in the framing of the amendments and that the present time is not fit for passing them. In the amendments it is being tried to provide against occurrences of hitches in criminal cases which are supposed to have occurred somtimes in some cases. So long as the brains of the ministers remain heated, they should not undertake the framing of a law like the present one which intimately concerns the life and death of people. As for the Hon'ble non-official members of the Legislative Council, as they are not pulling on well with their official compeers, they ought not to take any part in the framing of the law. If they be present in the meeting in which it will be framed, they will be bound to say something one way or another, and that will give the official members a *zid* to frustrate their views.

IV.—Native States.

56. The following is taken from an article written in English which appears in the *Tipperah Guide* [Comilla] of the 24th March:— TIPPERAH GUIDE, Mar. 24th, 1914

"Administrative changes in the Tipperah Raj."

The recent change in the administration of the Tippera Raj by the appointment of the young prince B. K. Deb Burman to the position of Minister does not commend itself to those who have the real good of the Raj at heart. To a casual observer the arrangement may appear satisfactory, but in view of the existing state of affairs we think it would have been wiser to put a more experienced hand at the helm of the Raj.

The financial condition of the State is embarrassing, the major portion of the hills has yet to be developed, the expenditures of almost all the branches which have swelled to an enormous extent require curtailment, the Chakla affairs require to be periodically inspected.

V.—Prospects of the crops and condition of the people.

Hitavadi, Mar. 27th, 1914.

"The Midnapore floods and land-revenue."

57. It is to be highly regretted, writes a correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th March, that although five months have passed since the occurrence of the floods it has not yet been finally decided whether remissions of land revenue will be given to the flood-stricken inhabitants of the Midnapore district. There is a rumour also that land revenue will be realised from them as usual by issuing certificates. This rumour does not seem to be altogether unfounded and has intensely frightened poor people. Relief tickets have been withdrawn from most places in the district in which relief was being given by the Government and reports have been submitted that no more relief is necessary. This has caused great distress to the inhabitants of the Buthurhia, Silampur and many other villages under the Basudevpur thana. Fifty or 60 inhabitants of the Bathurhia circle in this thana are still getting doles of rice, but they have to go to the Basudevpu Circle to bring them, for the Bathurhia circle has been closed. How difficult it is for old, cripple and blind men to fetch relief from distant places is easily conceivable. If, however, they do not go to bring doles for some time, it will be reported that they are capable of working and do not require any more relief, and thus suddenly one day their tickets will disappear.

It is being said on behalf of the Government that no more relief is necessary in the flood-stricken area. Why? Have the relief officers of the Government discovered mines of rice and mountains of meat in this area which had been disolated by the flood and the inhabitants of which were saved from death by the benevolent private relief parties? As a matter of fact, the area has been denuded of even blades of grass, paddy seeds are wanting, there is no fodder, no hay for building huts, no fish in tanks. How then can it be said that no relief is necessary for its poor inhabitants? Some paupers are no doubt earning something by labouring at earth-works. But this earning is not sufficient to maintain them and their families. Moreover, these works will be closed at the commencement of the rains, while the distress will last till the month of November. How will the poor people who have not a grain of rice in stock live for these eight months? The tickets of many of the old, blind, lame men who were being given relief by the Government are being withdrawn. Is this right?

In every relief centre there was appointed a circle officer on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 who had to dole out relief once every week. These men were permanent clerks on Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per month, but for the relief work they got promotions at once to Rs. 75. We do not know whether their office-masters were their near relations, but it is a fact that they have turned the flood to good account. The pay of a circle officer amounts almost to the value of the relief he distributes.

The Government has under it paid Baruas and collecting panchayets in villages. Had the work of distribution been done through them a large amount of money would have been saved. Their services may still be utilised in the circles which have not yet been closed. The writer makes a pathetic appeal to the Government for remission of land-revenue and for relief for its poor tenants.

Nihar, Mar. 17th, 1914.

"Another rumour."

58. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 17th March hears that in connection with the late floods in Contai Government proposes to suspend the collection of revenue this season and grant remissions where necessary in connection with the collections next year. This will be a bad move. Those who will not have any remissions conceded will find it difficult to pay their accumulated dues for two years. And next it will be difficult to ascertain next year who are the persons most worthy of remissions being granted them, for who could tell what was the outturn of crop for a particular ryot a year previously and what profit was made thereby? A better course than that proposed would be not to suspend the collections this year, but to take from each ryot what he ought to pay now and forthwith, granting remissions where deemed necessary.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

59. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th March regrets the occurrence of such quarrels in a Legislative Council as that which occurred the other day in the Supreme Council between Mr. Enthoven and Sir Ibrahim Rahamatulla on quite petty points like sitting bareheaded and snoring in the Council. The non-official members of the Councils, from the manner in which they are treated by officials, seem to be honourable only outside Council-rooms but quite dishonourable inside them.

NAYAK, Mar. 28th, 1914.

Petty quarrel between Hon'ble Members in the Supreme Council.

60. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 27th March, in the course of a long article entitled the "New year," reviews the principal events in India and Europe during the last year and after doing so thus describes itself:—To do good to the Hindi (language), the Hindu (nation and to India is the very object of its existence. It does not trouble itself with party politics. Following the tenets of Sanatan Hinduism it does not oppose the followers of the *Arya Samaj*, Jains and other denominations, and though countenancing reform within the society it ever tries to preserve it against destructive innovations.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Mar. 27th, 1914.

Our arms and methods.

61. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th March writes:—

NAYAK, Mar. 28th, 1914.

"Surendranath's own guise"

The system of political agitation which Surendranath has introduced into the country is creating discontent and despair in the minds of the people of the country. It has created bad blood between the rulers and the ruled. The force which should have been used to promote the real welfare of the country is diverted to wrong channels. It is true that in England political agitation has been successful, but, then, the men who agitated there inspired either respect or fear. In India the Hindu agitators do neither, rather they inspire contempt. The Moslems in India because of their orthodoxy are a greater national force than the Hindus. Government respects them for this and hence they have got concessions and privileges almost without agitating for them. So we say that for the present the main duty of Hindus is to revert to orthodoxy so that their very existence as Hindus in the future may not be jeopardised. Political liberty may be a very desirable consummation, but it can come only in the fulness of time, when the time is ripe for it. In the meantime the one thing which Hindus ought to strive for is to continue to be Hindus, to continue preserving their individual national existence under their foreign rulers, as they have done for the last 1,000 years or so.

62. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th March writes:—

NAYAK, Mar. 30th, 1914.

The *Statesman* and new Delhi.

The *Statesman*, lately referring to the new Delhi, remarked that the new capital has proved personally profitable to the Viceroy who has not to spend so much there on private entertainments as at Calcutta and to the Members of Council who pay less for house-rent there than at Calcutta, thus bringing the highest officers of Government into disrepute. But it is not very reprehensible since it is a European aspersing a follow European.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

Bengali Translator's Office,
The 4th April, 1914.

B. S. Press—4-4-1914—10X—183—G. D.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 13 of 1914.]

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 4th April 1914.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch	217
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	
Nil.	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	
(a)—Police—	
Nil.	
(b)—Working of the Courts—	
The Chitpur murder case	219
(c)—Jails—	
Nil.	
(d)—Education—	
The Patna University	219
The Convocation of the Calcutta University ...	221
Ditto ditto ..	*ib.*
Government and the Calcutta University ...	222
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Nil.	
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Nil.	
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Removal of the Railway Executive Engineer's office from Rajbari	223
(h)—General—	
The Bengal Provincial Conference	223
Ditto ditto	*ib.*
Ditto ditto	224
The Cawnpur Mosque Settlement	*ib.*
Desecration of mosques at Kidderpur ...	225
The cost of the new capital	*ib.*
The Permanent Settlement of Bengal	226
The removal of Feni Subdivision to Tippera ...	227
III.—LEGISLATION.	
The Law of Contempt	227
Advisory Committees	228
Delhi Legislative sessions	*ib.*
Anath Bandhu Guha, and the Legislative Council	230
IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Nil.	
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Agricultural Conference at Mymensingh ...	230
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The Ulster crisis	230
Indian students in England	231
The Hindu marriage dowry system	232

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	300
7	"Indian World" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years ...	350
10	"Telegraph" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200
11	"Herald" ...	Dacca ...	Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen	200
12	"East" ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan	500

II.—Home Administration.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

254. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the result of the second trial of Nirmal Kanta Ray, the accused in the Chitpur murder case, by the same Judge with the help of a new jury, is just now the subject of all-engrossing talk everywhere. It will be remembered that at the first trial, the jury consisting of six Indians and three Europeans, unanimously brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in respect of the two major charges, viz., the murder of the Inspector and the murder of Ananta Teli. They disagreed on minor charges of abetment and culpable homicide of Ananta Teli, five being for acquittal and four for conviction. The presiding Judge had strongly charged for conviction on the charge of murdering Ananta Teli, saying that it was either murder or nothing. In spite of this, the jury had brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty on this head also. It had, thereupon, been generally expected that the accused would not be again tried so far as at least culpable homicide was concerned. But the learned Judge decided otherwise and thereupon a second trial was held before the same Judge. After lasting for fourteen days the trial came to an end yesterday. The jury which consisted of six Indians and three Europeans brought in a verdict of not guilty by 7 to 2. The learned Judge had this time also strongly charged for conviction both for abetment and culpable homicide. Upon the verdict being announced, he expressed himself unable to accept it and at once discharged the jury with whose verdict he was apparently profoundly dissatisfied. Under the law, the Judge might have discharged the accused even though he did not agree with the verdict of the jurors, seeing that the accused had twice been put on his trial with the result mentioned above. But he did not announce his decision yesterday. The probabilities, therefore, are that there will be a third trial of the accused with a new panel of jurors. Should this course be decided upon, the paper submits that the case should come up before a new Judge and a new jury. After the first trial was over, Mr. Norton, on behalf of the accused, asked for a fortnight's time to enable his client to get together the necessary funds to defray the expenses of his defence. This application was opposed by the Crown and was not granted. Fortunately for the accused, Mr. Norton, with a high-minded chivalry worthy of the highest traditions of the English Bar, took upon himself to defend the accused without any fees. Otherwise the chances are that the accused would have gone undefended. The question is what the Government will now do. Will it insist on the accused being put on his trial for the third time? Already the case has created a profound sensation. It was very unfortunate that a public parade should have been held and large rewards given away to the alleged captors of the "murderer" in anticipation of a judicial trial. It was still more unfortunate that the Governor was persuaded to be present at this distribution of rewards. The trial so far has not justified the giving away of rewards. On the contrary, it has resulted in the diverson of a large amount of public revenue. Why was it necessary to engage Mr. Sinha at a fabulously high fee to conduct the prosecution? Are the permanent law officers of the Crown incompetent to discharge their responsible duties?

The Chitpur murder case.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 3rd April 1914.

(d)—*Education.*

255. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that assuming for the sake of argument the necesisty for a separate University costing nearly a crore of Rupees (Rs. 92,47,000) as the initial outlay and a recurring annual charge (deducting probable receipts amounting to 3¾ lakhs of Rupees) of Rs. 6,35,000, in a poor and infant province like Bihar and Orissa, the first thing that would strike an unbiassed outsider is the unsuitability of Bankipore, the new Capital, for

The Patna University.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 30th Mar. 1914.

furnishing the site for the proposed University. The Committee make no secret of the fact that the city is "cramped and unhealthy, it is subject to severe outbreaks of plague and cholera, on account of which the local Colleges have been closed on several occasions during the past few years, and its conditions are in other respects unfavourable to student life." Just at this moment, it may also be pointed out, most of the examinees of Bihar are being compelled to come down to Calcutta to appear at the different University examinations, such is the virulence of the plague epidemic that is raging at Bankipore, Bhagalpur and other important places of Bihar. And this is the place where thousands of students will be made to flock from the different parts of the new province in order to obtain the benefits of the higher education to be imparted by it. The propounders of the scheme flatter themselves with the belief that the new University, being situated on the outskirts of the city, and being self-contained, with a village, bazar, etc., of its own, will be something like a charmed circle successfully baffling the incursions of epidemics. But any one having the least experience of the nature of this fell disease knows that the plague will not respect the distance of a mile or two and this new zone of buildings. Then, coming to the consideration of the character of the new University, one is puzzled. It is neither a purely federal University like the present Calcutta University nor a centralised teaching University like that of Oxford or Cambridge on the model of which the Dacca University is going to be constructed; nor is it even such a "small and select University, a *corps d'elite*, where some few hundred students would be carefully trained in small classes," as has been suggested by Messrs. Russell and Jackson in their elaborate separate Minute. In the opinion of the majority of the Committee, "all these possible plans have their own advantages, which are more than counterbalanced by their inherent defects, and on the whole it seems to us that a central University of the teaching and residential type with affiliated Colleges situated in other parts of the province, is the best practicable solution in the particular circumstances of the case." It is, then, to be something of an academical *olla podrida* in which some elements of a federal, of a centralised, as well as of a teaching and residential University will have to be dished up for catering to the intellectual appetite of the youths of the new province. Accordingly the scheme eventually sanctioned is that "a central institution at Patna will undertake the higher branches of instruction, conduct the examinations, supervise the general life and training of the students, and regulate the teaching and organisation of a number of incorporated Colleges. Some of these Colleges will be in the University area, and others will be situated in different parts of the province." It would at once strike the most superficial observer that under a scheme like the above, the local Colleges situated outside the zone of, and far away from, the "Central Institution" should suffer not only in point of the instruction imparted by them but also in other respects. It is to meet possible objections of this nature perhaps that the Committee assure the public that they will make "the connexion between the local Colleges and the Central Institution close and constant." Beyond, however, the provision for periodical examinations being held by the authorities of the Central Institution and occasional inspection by the Vice-Chancellor, there is nothing to show how this so-called "close and constant connexion" has been been sought to be maintained in an effective manner. Such examinations and inspections will, it is needless to point out, make the connexion of a more or less lifeless and superficial nature. In order to make it vital and effective, provision should have been made either for the more reputed Professors of the Central Institution going on a circuit of periodical lectures to the different local Colleges scattered throughout the province, or for the students of these Colleges being afforded facilities to go up by rotation to the Central Institution. Now to the details of the scheme. In the first place the Committee have included Bengali as one of the recognised vernaculars. As the Archæological Department is the only department of this nature in any existing Indian University, some special provisions should have been made for students of other Universities, and especially the Calcutta University, to come and join it. Hitherto it has been only the sons of Bengal and not of Bihar, that have so long manifested a taste or genius for

archæological researches, and by affording the former facilities for joining this department, not only would the new University have bestowed encouragement on a most deserving quarter, but the department itself would have been tapped to the best advantage. The other things in the scheme that will make at once for the utility and the popularity of the University are (*a*) the creation of a special stipend fund for poor but promising students to which the Government has been asked to subscribe liberally, and (*b*) the provision for an Appointment Board for "maintaining touch, by means of registration, correspondence and personal intercourse between students and employers of labour, including the Government, who are likely to need men with a University training." Under this part of the scheme, "the names and qualifications of all candidates who pay a subscription of Re. 1 per annum will be registered, and this privilege will ex end to the members of external Colleges." The Calcutta University might well make similar provisions for its own alumni.

256. The *Bengalee* observes that the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University was held under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Carmichael, the Rector of the University. The Convocation was a remarkable one, as it was the last during the Vice-Chancellorship of Sir Ashutosh Mukharji. Sir Ashutosh has held the office of Vice-Chancellor for eight years—a period which, for the extent of its duration and the magnitude of its results, will remain memorable in the annals of the University. Opinions may differ about particular measures, but his work as a whole will command the unstinted approval and indeed the admiration of his countrymen. His Excellency has advised the University authorities to study the educational movements in the Western world. Undoubtedly they deserve careful consideration. But the peculiar circumstances of India are not to be overlooked. In the course of his brilliant speech there is a significant passage which may perhaps escape attention in the midst of more important matter. Sir Ashutosh refers to "the steady opposition which he had to face and which is not yet crushed, and it is all the more dangerous when it chooses to move in the dark." What is this opposition? The public would like to know more of it. The paper has heard of a secret memorial drawn up against the University addressed to the Government of India. It is significant that the Vice-Chancellor should have referred to it in his closing speech and on an occasion so solemn as that of his farewell utterance. It is hoped the new Vice-Chancellor will not be hampered by any movement of this kind.

BENGALEE, 31st Mar. 1914.

The Convocation of the Calcutta University.

257. The *Indian Mirror* remarks that the last Convocation of the Calcutta University marks the end of a great and memorable educational cycle. After eight years of strenuous labour, Sir Ashutosh Mukharji, the venerable Vice-Chancellor, lays down his office. No one who has watched the career of this great Indian can find fault with the retrospect of his eventful office on the ground that it is pervaded by the ego. On the contrary, praise is due to him for the exceedingly modest estimate he has made of his work. Sir Asutosh Mukharji was entrusted with the pilotship of the University at a critical moment. The old order was passing away; great changes were contemplated; and the public mind was in an acute state of suspense as to the effect of the new Universities Act. Sir Asutosh himself has taken a leading part in the framing and passing of that Act in the teeth of the opposition of a considerable section of the Indian public. His first duty was to frame a complete body of Regulations under the Act—a task which, as he himself has said, was enough to make even the most courageous and ambitious aspirant to the dignity of Vice Chancellorship pause and consider. The new Regulations of the University brought about a momentous revolution in the entire constitution of that body, and none but a most efficient and tactful administrator could be expected to work them without causing a certain amount of irritation and friction. The public looked upon the changes not with delight and satisfaction, but with the openly expressed belief that something like a cataclysm was about to befall the University by closing the doors of higher education and making education generally prohibitive to the poor students. Time has falsified all those fears. The new Regulations have decidedly raised the tone of the University, chiefly in connection with the

INDIAN MIRROR, 31st Mar. 1914.

Ibid.

housing and the superintendence of the student population. If the entire scheme has not yet been carried out, it is not through any fault of the University, but because it has been handicapped by lack of funds. The establishment of the University Law College and of the University College of Science marks the beginning of the new Teaching University of Calcutta. The complete establishment of Teaching Faculties, which His Majesty the King-Emperor referred to as constituting the most urgent need of the University, is yet far from achievement, but the beginning that has been made is bound to yield the desired results. On the whole, the past eight years—to use the words of Sir Ashutosh—"have been years of unremittent struggle," during which "difficulties and obstacles kept springing up like the heads of the Hydra, each head armed with sharp and often venomous fangs."

BENGALEE, 2nd April 1914.

Government and the Calcutta University.

258. The *Bengalee* observes that in the speech Sir Ashutosh Mukharji delivered at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University, the most important portion is that relating to the relations between the Government of India and the University. The Vice-Chancellor made no secret of the fact that he feels the wrench of the severance of his connection with the University severely. It was to him, as he himself said, a solemn and a moving occasion. He spoke with profound feeling and an earnestness of conviction which lent great weight to his utterance. It was not an occasion for bitterness. There was, of course, all the sadness of farewell, but there was no call for a jarring note if it could be avoided. And yet in reviewing the history of the eight years during which Sir Ashutosh had presided over the business department of the University, he made pointed and lengthy reference to the constant and vexatious interference of the Government with the internal affairs of the University, affairs in which the University should have been given an unfettered discretion. This is to be deprecated all the more in consideration of the fact that the Vice-Chancellor had special claims to the confidence of the Government. He was especially appointed to complete the new Regulations under the Indian Universities Act, and in fact he was relieved of his duties as a Judge for a time, to finish that work. Sir Ashutosh did not challenge the right of the Government to interfere in the affairs of the University, and he instanced contingencies in which such interference might be necessary. But the concrete instances that he gave conclusively show that interference is not resorted to rarely or in serious matters of policy, but in small and even trivial details in which the Senate of the University should have a free hand and the final voice. There is the Universities Act and there are the rigorous Regulations under the Act. The Vice-Chancellor and ninety out of a hundred Fellows are nominated directly by the Chancellor himself. In all reason, all these precautions should be considered a sufficient safeguard against the University going astray or committing blunders constantly, but, as Sir Ashutosh demonstrated, the University, even as a corporate body, is treated as an irresponsible and scarcely capable individual who has to be corrected and overruled at every step by a Secretary or Under-Secretary who has power over all the experts of the University. Sir Ashutosh mentioned some hypothetical instances. He assumed that the Senate passed a Resolution to the effect that Comparative Philology should no longer constitute an independent subject for the M. A. Examination, but should be combined with the subject of Indo-Aryan Philology. Where is the sense in the provision that such a Resolution should be subject to sanction or rejection by the Government? Again, the Senate recommends that a College be affiliated to the B. A Honours standard in a certain subject. The Government objects on the ground that the Professor is only a second class M.A. Is a Secretary at Delhi or Simla likely to have a better knowledge of the Professor than the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Syndicate? Another poser which the retiring Vice-Chancellor propounded as an interrogatory will provoke a broad smile on the face of every reader. "Is it really necessary, I ask, that when a College applies for application in Hebrew to the B. A. standard, it should, in support of its application, submit to the Syndicate and to Government, a gigantic tabular statement several yards long, showing in detail the superficial area, correct to the fraction of an inch, of every class-room of the College?" Truly great

is Red Tape, and its interminable meshes are a master-stroke of human invention. Finally, Sir Ashutosh Mukharji pointed out the unsatisfactory position of the Universities as regards financial matters. The University is constantly engaged in making new appointments and improvements which require funds. These funds have to be provided by Government, but is it not very awkward for the University, when the Government in granting funds insist that there should be a stipulation that the grant may be suspended at any time? Unless there is a reasonable guarantee about a period it is impossible for good men to accept chairs in the University. No enquiries are made as to the requirements of the University and evidently no budget provision is made. Reading, as a whole, this portion of Sir Ashutosh Mukharji's speech is, in effect, a serious complaint against the Government which cannot be overlooked and calls for a remedy.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

259. The *Bengalee* says it cannot understand why a high official should suddenly take it into his head to remove his office from its old site in a well-known and important locality to a place hardly worthy of human habitation. He may make it convenient for him with the resources at his command to live even in a wilderness, but what about the subordinate staff who have no means of surrounding a hitherto uninhabited piece of land with the requirements of civilised existence? The Executive Engineer of one of the many engineering districts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway had for some 40 years his headquarters at Rajbari, which is also the headquarters of the Subdivisional Officer of Goalundo. But Mr. H. Edwards, the present Executive Engineer of the railway district of Rajbari, has decided to remove his office to a place on a *char* at a distance of half a mile from Bhairamara, a railway station on the Poradah-Damukdia Extension. It is needless to say that the new arrangement will be extremely inconvenient to the subordinate staff of the office who have settled at Rajbari, and will lack both sanitary accommodation and educational facilities for their children at the new station. The former Executive Engineers of the district, some of whom lived at Rajbari for two, three and four years at a stretch, never felt the necessity of changing the site of their office. Mr. Edwards had an attack of malarial fever at Rajbari last year and he has, therefore, resolved on the change on sanitary grounds. Mr. Edwards is welcome to do anything and go anywhere for the benefit of his health, but how can such personal considerations lead to the change of the site of a public office? It is hoped the Railway Board will enquire into the matter and take the necessary steps to remove the sense of uneasiness created amongst a section of the railway employees.

Removal of the Railway Executive Engineer's office from Rajbari.

BENGALEE, 2nd April 1914.

(h)—General.

260. The *Indian World* observes that the Bengal Provincial Conference will meet at Comilla during the next Easter holidays, and it is expected that, instead of wasting its time on a number of resolutions, the Conference will confine itself to a few leading questions only and address itself mainly to the work of organization in the country. The fact has to be admitted that public spirit is evidently on the wane in Bengal. Public questions do not interest Bengalis so much now as they did six years ago. The cause of this popular apathy has to be sifted and steps ought to be taken for its removal. The Conference must not degenerate itself into a two days' talking show, nor must it be made the place for passing a holiday and eating at other people's expense.

The Bengal Provincial Conference.

INDIAN WORLD, 28th Mar, 1914.

261. The *Bengalee* hopes that there will be a strong muster of delegates at the Conference. Many questions of burning interest will be discussed. While reforms which have been promised are being delayed, measures have been placed on the

Ibid.

BENGALEE, 30th Mar, 1914.

legislative anvil which have excited anxiety and alarm throughout the country. So far back as the year 1908, the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice was promised; but the pledge has not yet been carried out. What is more, there was an evident disposition shown in the debate which took place on the 7th March 1913, to go back upon it. In reply to a question asked in the Imperial Legislative Council, it was said that a despatch had been sent to the Secretary of State on the subject. One is curious to know what the contents of the despatch are, and it is hoped that they will be published, together with the reply of the Secretary of State. This will be one of the questions which ought to have prominence in the coming Conference. Then there is the proposed Law of Contempt. It is another turn of the screw. The object is to cure a defect in the Law of Contempt to which the Chief Justice of Bengal had referred in some recent contempt proceedings that came before him. The same Chief Justice called attention to a defect in the Press Act which practically deprived an aggrieved party of the right of appeal in cases of forfeiture. When attention was drawn to this matter in the Imperial Legislative Council, the Government declined to move. When the law is seriously defective, entailing grave hardship upon a section of the public, the Government refuses to move; but when the law is declared to be defective, in that it does not give sufficient power to deal with contempt cases in which muffassal courts are concerned, the Government is prompt enough to take action. The contrast is calculated to create a painful impression in the public mind. Then there is the question of the creation of Advisory Boards to help Collectors with advice in the discharge of their executive functions. The Government of India is opposed to the proposal. But the criticisms in the public press on the recent debate in the Imperial Legislative Council shows that the educated community have made up their minds on the matter. Altogether the situation is such, the problems awaiting decision are so numerous and so pressing, that Indians should muster in large numbers at the approaching Conference and guide and regulate public opinion into fructifyng channels.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 1st April 1914.

The Bengal Provincial Conference.

262. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the Bengal Provincial Conference this year ought to attract a large number of leading men. The main object of the Conference should be the education of the masses. So what should be done is this: When the place where the next Conference is to be held is settled, work in that district should be commenced at once. In this manner meetings should be held in the important centres of the district and the inhabitants made to realise that they have a country which is going to be ruined, because of their own heartless indifference. In this way they should be also made to feel that they have a duty to perform to the general public, besides that of serving themselves. Although they have very little time before them, one hopes the Reception Committee will find it possible to hold a number of meetings in various parts of the district and arouse local enthusiasm. The other districts should lose no time to elect competent delegates, so that a really representative body of men may assemble and deliberate on the condition of their Province.

MUSSALMAN, 27th Mar. 1914.

The Cawnpur Mosque Settlement.

263. It seems that the community, as a whole, observes the *Mussalman*, has at last found out that the settlement arrived at between His Excellency the Viceroy and some two or three prominent Muhammadan gentlemen in regard to the Machhlibazar Mosque at Cawnpur, was against Muhammadan law and is therefore unacceptable. The *Observer* of Lahore says that the Ulama of Bareilly, and for the matter of that, the entire body of Moslem theologians are of opinion that every portion of land connected with a mosque is sacred and is not transferable. Even Moulana Abdul Bari, who suggested the mode of settlement, is now of the same opinion and confesses his mistake. The *Observer* approved of the settlement at the time and adversely criticised the attitude the *Mussalman* took, but now it, too, in a manner, confesses its mistake and requests Sir James Meston to reconsider the question and restore the disputed piece of land to the Mussalmans of Cawnpur. In the meantime, Sir James Meston had been to Cawnpur, "met the trustees of the mosque and discussed with them the plans for the proposed additions to the mosque, about which there is

considerable difference of opinion." It is not known what transpired afterwards, but it appears the former settlement has not been accepted by at least a section of the trustees. In view of the *fatwa* now given by the Doctors of theology—a *fatwa* which ought to have been known to all concerned at the time,—let one wait and see what settlement is now made by the United Provinces Government and what is accepted by the trustees of the mosque.

Desecration of mosques at Kidderpur.

264. The *Mussalman* is extremely sorry to note that in spite of repeated prayers and petitions, the Government of Bengal maintains an attitude of indifference and has not yet assured the community that the mosques and graveyards affected by the proposed extension of the Kidderpur Docks will not be further desecrated and that the Lashkarpur Mosque, five domes of which have been dismantled, will be restored. True it is that Mr. Dunlop, the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, has stopped further sacrilege with considerable promptness and has thus, to a certain extent, shown respect for the feelings and sentiments of the Muhammadans, but he has not—perhaps he cannot—assured the community that the mosques and graveyards will be allowed to remain intact, and until this is done Moslem feeling will not be appeased. The people are growing more end more impatient day by day and their indignation for the sacrileges already perpetrated knows no bounds. Statesmanship demands that the Government of Bengal should no longer remain silent, but take immediate steps to reassure the public mind. The mass meeting that was held on the 15th March, under the presidency of Maulvi Wahed Husain, at Mominpur, on the Diamond Harbour Road, passed four resolutions in which the feelings and sentiments of the community as a whole were fully embodied and given expression to. Maulvi Wahed Husain in his presidential address discussed the matter from legal points of view, too, and he showed, by quoting well-known Mussalman jurists, that mosque-land was inalienable under the Muhammadan law. Under these circumstances the Government is not to consider what it should do, *i.e.*, whether the mosques should be retained or pulled down, but only to assure the community that the mosques and graveyards will not in any way be interfered with, and it is a great pity that Government is making so much delay in giving this simple assurance. Public feeling is in the meantime growing more and more intense, and Government ought to take note of this.

Another mass meeting of Muhammadans is going to be held, in this connection, on Sunday, the 29th March, at 3 P.M., in the Durgapur Musjid compound, near Majerhat railway bridge, on the Diamond Harbour Road (Behala tram line), under the presidency of Mr. Shaikh Mahbub Ali, a prominent citizen of this town. Such meetings are extremely necessary till Government finally settles the question and appeases the community, and the paper hopes its co-religionists from all parts of the city will muster strong at the forthcoming meeting.

I MUSSALMAN, 27th Mar. 1914.

The cost of the new capital.

265. The *Bengalee* observes that in the very important and comprehensive address delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the conclusion of the last Delhi session of the Imperial Legislative Council, the portion which has attracted most attention is that relating to the new capital at Delhi. The matter has been a subject of perennial discussion ever since the transfer of the capital. Latterly, much of the criticism has centered round the probable cost of founding the new capital at Delhi. The data on which the criticism was based were supplied by the Government themselves in the despatch of the 25th August 1911, in which the cost of the new capital was roughly estimated at the outside at 4 millions sterling. The Viceroy has done wisely in taking the Council and the country into his confidence even before the views of the Secretary of State had been received on the revised estimate. In the despatch of 1911, as quoted by Lord Hardinge, it was stated that it was not conceivable that more than four millions sterling would be necessary for the new capital. Lord Hardinge now says:—

"Whether the Government of India were wise in mentioning a figure, in however guarded a manner, is, I frankly admit, open to serious doubt, and it was only after consultation amongst ourselves and with the concurrence of our former colleague of the Finance Department, whose caution is well known to you all, that the figure of four millions sterling was inserted in the despatch."

BENGALEE, 30th Mar. 1914.

This figure, His Excellency adds, has been the subject of much controversy in the press and elsewhere. Neither in the estimate mentioned in the despatch of 1911 nor in the revised estimate given in Lord Hardinge's speech is there any idea of a city complete in all its features and accessories as the metropolis of the Indian Empire. The scheme of the Government comprises only a skeleton, an outline of an Imperial city which will be filled out in course of time and will require the help of agencies other than the Government. The public, on the other hand, has been thinking always of a completely equipped city on the same scale as Calcutta or Bombay, and hence the misunderstanding. If the comparison may be permitted, the Government had only the necessaries of the capital in view, whereas the public thought of the luxuries as well. According to the Viceroy, the aggregate total of the cost of the new capital will be £5,113,620 against the first estimate of £4,000,000 of 1911. A further provision of a million sterling has made to meet contingencies and unforeseen expenditure. In other words, the estimate of the new capital as at present revised is £5,113,620. This amount will cover the cost of buildings, communications, parks and public improvements, electric light and power, irrigation, water-supply, sewerage, drainage, etc., purchase of tools and plant, survey camps and general preliminary expenditure, maintenance during construction, acquisition of land, and miscellaneous expenditure. The cost and maintenance of the temporary works at Delhi are not included in these charges. Neither is cantonment and railway expenditure. It appears that the Government of India had decided to materially increase the garrison of Delhi before the question of making that city the capital of India had arisen. A new cantonment would have been built in Delhi in any case, but it is now difficult to separate it from the transfer of the capital. As regards railway expenditure, a railway station with sidings on the Agra chord to the south of the new city has practically been decided upon. It is not clear how these items of expenditure can be dissociated from the outlay on the new capital. Although the estimate provides for residential quarters, the Viceroy rightly anticipates that "private capital will do its share in the development of the new city and erect a proportion of the residences which will be required for the accommodation of officers and clerks in some form or other." His Excellency the Viceroy further points out that the estimate "does not include public buildings, such as museums, institutes, hospitals other than the civil hospital, etc., which will undoubtedly spring up in the future and cluster round the seat of Government." All these will have to be built by the Government, because it will be long before the new capital will take the same rank as Calcutta or Bombay in public spirit or wealth. On the whole, however, Lord Hardinge's timely pronouncement will have the effect of clearing the air and of putting the issue with clearness and precision.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 2nd April 1914.

The Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

266. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the Maharaja of Burdwan has done well, in his presidential speech during the last annual meeting of the British-Indian Association, to sound the alarm regarding the covert attempts that are being made to tamper with the Permanent Settlement. Somehow or other the apostles of the bureaucratic cult have been imbued with the idea, which they are sedulously disseminating, that it is the Permanent Settlement that is at the root of the want of touch between the rulers and the people and of sundry other evils. They argue that the zamindars of the permanently settled tracts do not kowtow to the District Huzurs to the same extent as those of the temporarily settled districts, the power of temporary settlement possessed by the latter being a potent instrument in their hands to bring the zamindars on their knees. The Maharaja has very pertinently pointed out that this much-maligned Permanent Settlement not only embodies a solemn statutory pledge given by the State to the people, but that it effectively ensures payment of the Government revenues. Whether it is looked at from the view of the inviolability of the pledged word or the merely *bania* spirit of pecuniary gain, any tampering with it would be disastrous. Here is an object lesson for the opponents of the Permanent Settlement. Compare the peasantry of Bengal with that of other Provinces where temporary settlements prevail and you at once see the corroding influence of the latter. Leave Bengal and you see an appalling scene of misery all around. This spectacle of suffering

will present itself to you in every village, in almost every homestead, where you extend your investigation. Now had this hopeless desolation been confined to one or two districts the matter might have been treated lightly, That the extension, and not the annulment, of the Permanent Settlement is an effective measure for the prevention of famines is not unknown to those authorities who oppose the reform. But their chief argument is the fear of loss of revenue. A few crores of rupees circulate among the landholding and cultivating classes of Bengal, because of this Permanent Settlement, and do not find their way into the coffers of the Government. Temporary settlements and arbitrary assessments prevail in Upper India, Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces. And these are the Provinces, and not Bengal, where famines flourish. Several districts in the Central Provinces were rendered desolate by the famine of 1899, and it was the inevitable result of the settlement operations. And each famine means not only the loss of immediate revenue, but a terrible inroad on the exchequer of the Government. It may also be pointed out that the so-called independence of the Bengal zamiadars is a myth. What with the Revenue Sale Law as well as the huge arsenal of the most dangerous executive powers possessed by the district autocrat, the biggest zamindar may with impunity be reduced to a strait unknown in any other civilized country. Take a most recent case which unmistakably shows how a District Officer's displeasure may relentlessly pursue a landholder who is not only a leading man in his district, but whose loyalty is as deep and genuine as that of any of the District Officers. The paper refers to the case of Babu Anath Bandhu Guha, of Mymensingh. During the political turmoil of 1908, when so many executive officers lost their heads, Babu Anath Bandhu had the temerity to preside at the prize distribution of a national school. And for this he was bound down unde section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the section intended for habitual dacoits and *badmashes* and vagrants! And now, after a lapse of half a dozen years when Babu Anathbandhu, by virtue of his position as the leading public man of the district, wants to stand as a candidate for the vacant membership of the Legislative Council, insult is added to injury by permission being refused to him to stand as a candidate. In other words, not only is a man, whatever his position, helpless against the darts of the District Officer as long as the latter is in office, but their effects persist long after he has left the district.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 3rd April 1914.

The removal of Feni Subdivision to Tippera.

267. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the inhabitants of the Feni Subdivision in the district of Noakhali are greatly put out over the rumoured transfer of their subdivision to Tippera. It will be remembered that the town of Noakhali having been considered in jeopardy owing to erosions and corrosions by the Meghna, the question of the transfer of the district headquarters to some safer place has been on the tapis for some time past. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke was deputed to make an enquiry and the the people of the subdivision had availed themselves of the occasion to put forward the claims of Feni to be the new headquarters. Instead of being promoted to the premier position in the district, they are going to be made over bodily as an appanage to another. This is certainly hard upon them. At least the subdivision should not be heartlessly merged in another district against the earnest protests of the people concerned. They cannot certainly he blamed if they oppose the breaking of old ties, the dislocation of business in courts, etc., and a lot of other hardships and disadvantages that such a thoughtless arrangement would inevitably entail. Moreover, as Chittagong a correspondent points out, Noakhali has been exercising independence in voting in the Council election, but if Feni is transferred to Tippera and Noakhali town, as is likewise proposed, to Chandpur, which is part of Tippera in every respect, and a new district formed with these alterations, the identity of Noakhali district will be practically lost.

III.—Legislation.

MUSSALMAN, 27th. Mar. 1914.

The Law of Contempt.

268. The *Mussalman* observes that the existing Press Laws are sufficiently repressive and the press in this country is already underthe firm grip of the Government. But it seems the authorities are not satisfied with these measures and are bent upon having a

still firmer hold on the newspapers; and the effect would be almost complete annihilation of the independence of the press. When the public are demanding the repeal of the Press Act of 1910, the Government of India has thought fit to introduce a Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council for the amendment of the Law of Contempt. If this Bill be passed into law it will be an additional calamity to the cause of the liberty of the press, which is already a sham. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji did a great public service by giving a warning to the country when the Bill was introduced the other day. The objects of the Bill are to make punishable by amendment of the Indian Penal Code (1) the contempt of the authority of courts or persons empowered by law to record evidence on oath and (2) the publication of false or misleading reports of pending cases or of objectionable comments upon them. Had there been no law to punish these offences, the paper would have supported a legislation of the kind proposed, but as the existing law can deal with such cases, of course with less rigour, it opposed the Bill with all the emphasis that it can command. One is told the amendment is intended to bring the Indian Law of Contempt on a line with the English law. What an argument! Is one to understand that England and India are going to be placed on a footing of equality and that all the existing laws in this country are going to be amended or repealed so as to bring them on a line with the English laws? In a country where want of affection can be construed as disaffection one can well understand how the proposed law, when passed, will be administered and how difficult it will be for writers and speakers to deal with matters whether pending in a court or likely to come before a court. It is the duty of Indians to come forward with one voice to protest against the legislation and see that the press is not further fettered by the passage of the Bill. The Government of India may pass any law it likes in the Imperial Council as it is constituted and the Bill is sure to be passed in spite of protests, but that is no reason why one should sit with folded hands and willingly accept whatever emanates from that Government.

BENGALEE, 20th Mar. 1914.

Advisory Committees.

269. The *Bengalee* is glad to hear that educated opinion is practically unanimous in the demand for Advisory Committees to help the Collector in the discharge of his executive duties. The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, in opposing Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji's motion in the Imperial Legislative Council, gave a long list of duties which the Collector has to perform and triumphantly asked if the Advisory Committees were to advise him in respect of all these multifarious functions. The reply is that the character of these duties is one of the strongest arguments in favour of providing some such organization for the Collector. No man, unless he was superhuman, can do anything like even the semblance of justice to these duties, unless he is assisted with efficient advance. Further, the array of multitudinous duties to which no man is equal, need not frighten those who favour the formation of Advisory Committees. For it would be easy enough to restrict the function of the Advisory Committees to within certain specified limits including some and excluding other duties. The Viceroy's Legislative Council is a mere consultative body, but there are certain matters which, though they fall within the cognizance of the Government of India, are excluded from the deliberations of the Council; for instance all matters relating to the Native States. It would be quite feasible to lay down some such restrictions. The formation of Advisory Committees is indeed a matter of time. The Government of India cannot stand still. It must move on in obedience to the forces of progress and the irresistible impulse of an advancing public opinion. Public opinion has definitely formulated the demand for the creation of Advisory Committees. It will be urged with increasing insistence until the boon has been granted. The defeat of the motion in the Imperial Legislative Council is only the first stage in the struggle.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 31st Mar. 1914.

Delhi Legislative sessions.

270. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the Delhi Legislative session for this year ending March has come and gone. What is the outcome? One need not trouble about the speeches of the Indian members of the Council. It is understood that they must be moderate in their language and tone, and avoid all remarks that may jar on the finely attuned ears of the bureaucracy. If they are noticed at all it is when they say a foolish thing or their utterances are agreeable to the authorities and disagreeable to their countrymen. The official members in the Council stand on quite a different footing. They are

not only masters of the situation, but the absolute custodians of the destinies of 300 millions inhabiting British India. Their utterances thus are of the utmost importance, as they mean life and death to the Indian subjects of His Imperial Majesty. Let one see how they have disposed of some of the burning questions of the day vitally affecting the people and begin with the speech of the Viceroy. As expected, Lord Hardinge spoke in a tone of much sympathy with the famine which prevails not only in many districts of the United Provinces but also in parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. The calamity, said His Excellency with sorrow, "is fairly widespread, and in places it is of a severe type." This shows how keenly does the Viceroy feel for the distress which has overtaken hundreds of thousands of people. Indeed, Lord Hardinge finds himself in the position of his distinguished predecessor, Lord Minto, who had also to grapple with a severe famine in the United Provinces in 1908-9 and who, referring to this matter, uttered these memorable words: "There was a failure of the monsoon —a failure conveying perhaps little meaning to the well-fed Western world but full of sad forebodings to the teeming population of the plains of India." Our present Viceroy no doubt speaks in a more hopeful tone; nevertheless, it is very clear that he feels in his heart of hearts in the same way as Lord Minto did, for, he candidly admitted, "it is impossible to foresee what the future may have in store for us, specially if we were to be unfortunately visited by a severe and extensive failure of the rains." Again: "it is my earnest hope that the present expectations as to the limited scope and duration of the scarcity will be confirmed by a good autumn monsoon and the distressed areas will enjoy a speedy return to agricultural prosperity." The Finance Minister also speaks of the situation in the same strain. It is only a hope, after all, which may be dashed to the ground, in spite of the best wishes of His Excellency and his Finance Member. The most important problem before the Government, therefore, is to find out an effective remedy against the recurrence of famines in future. For, if one or more provinces are affected by a severe famine or scarcity during every five years or even shorter periods, the Empire will not be able to stand it long. But neither the present nor the past rulers have made any systematic and sustained efforts. Both the Viceroy and the Finance Minister speak about the matter "with deep concern," but they have not said one word as to how the country can be freed from the dire effects of a chronic famine. Official members have always admitted that the safety of India from the visitation of famines depends on its good crops. Yet no department perhaps receives such scanty attention from the State as the Agricultural. Then again, when drought is the great difficulty to be overcome to ensure bumper harvests, it is but reasonable that practical measures should be adopted for controlling it. Railways are being extended at enormous costs year after year, but they can only carry and not create food or money for the starving. Irrigation could remove the monsoon difficulty, but, what the Hon'ble Mr. Miller said during the Budget debate in 1909, fills one with despair. He remarked that though crores of rupees had been spent on canals and other irrigation works, yet, as usual, crops withered and failed, and famines and scarcity broke out in the land! He also pointed out the well-known fact that irrigation work often produce malarial fevers and cause hardships to the people in various other ways. The prospect before Indians is dreary and what makes the situation all he more dismal is the apparent incapacity of the rulers to find a way out of the difficulty. An efficacious remedy must, all the same, be discovered for the very existence of the Empire. One of the remedies to enable the millions to keep their bodies and souls together is to reduce the cost of administration and lighten the burdens of the people by the remission or abolition of some taxes. But whoever ventures to make such a proposal will be taken for a mad man. Fancy that the present Finance Minister has been congratulated for not having imposed a fresh taxation this year, though a famine is raging in the country! His predecessor, however, did it, though on the understanding that he would remit it later on. But though times of prosperity came, Sir Guy Wilson did not remit the taxes and his gift stuck to the people like a leech; and when he left this country for good, the Indian members of the Council gave him a farewell ovation! So much for the economic condition

of the people. As regards the liberty of the subject, the Conspiracy Act came into force last year, and the Contempt of Court Bill and the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill this year. These are the two notable offsprings of the first two legislative sessions at Delhi, and how many more yet are in store has yet to be seen.

BENGALEE, 31st Mar. 1914.

Anath Bandhu Guha and the Legislative Council.

271. The *Bengalee* says it is very sorry to read the orders of Government in the case of Babu Anath Bandhu Guha. Babu Anath Bandhu Guha is one of the foremost public men in Eastern Bengal and took a considerable part in the agitation for the modification of the partition of Bengal. He presided at an anniversary meeting of the National School at the Town Hall of Mymensingh in 1908. That was during the height of the excitement consequent upon the partition. For something that he said he was bound down under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. The Regulations for the election of members to the Legislative Council provide for certain disqualifications. To be bound down under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, is one of them. The country has again and again protested against these disqualifications as imposing needless restrictions upon the right of the electors to choose their own candidates; but so far all in vain. The invariable reply has been that the Executive Government has the power to remove a disqualification and may be trusted to do so in suitable cases. "Never was there a more suitable case than the present, and the Government has been tried and found wanting. The removal of Anath Babu's disqualification would have been an act of statesmanship. The Government would have lost absolutely nothing. It would have pleased the community and presented them with an object-lesson to show that the Council Regulations, defective in many ways, would be worked in a spirit of liberality. The Government has missed a golden opportunity; and we confess that we are amazed at its short-sightedness in this matter."

V.—Prospects of the Crops and Condition of the People.

INDIAN WORLD, 25th Mar. 1914.

Agricultural Conference at Mymensingh.

272. The *Indian World* observes that a sign of the times is the agriculturists' conference which will be held at Kumarchor, in Mymensingh, during the course of the week. The matters for discussion are those on which the welfare of the agriculturists depends, and it will be of great interest to follow their proceedings. It is to be noted that the idea of this conference has evoked a singular unity of purpose amongst the cultivators and a desire to put their view of things before the public. The paper does not know if this is the first conference of its kind. Amongst the subjects, however, it misses the question of elementary education, and it is impossible to account for the omission of a topic which ought to receive the honour of precedence in point of utility and importance. The president-elect is a man of education, and under his guidance the conference ought to be an unqualified success.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

BENGALEE, 1st April 1914.

The Ulster crisis.

273. The *Bengalee* remarks that events in Ulster have, during the last few weeks, moved with breathless rapidity. Until the fresh complications set in the issue was a simple and clear one; in a democratic Government like that of the United Kingdom, where a system of Government by a majority prevails, can a minority be permitted to impose its will on the majority by either passive or active resistance? A reply in the affirmative would mean the end of all constitutional Government chaos and anarchy in lieu of order and organisation. Ireland has been asking for Home Rule for ever so long and the Irish members in the House of Commons brought matters to a head by their splendid combination and superb strategy under such a born leader of men as Charles Stewart Parnell. Ulster is only a single county in Ireland and it is a stronghold of fanatical Tories opposed to Home Rule for Ireland. But when all Ireland has declared for

Home Rule in no uncertain voice, the Orangemen of Ulster have no right, moral or other, to insist that Home Rule shall be withheld from the whole of Ireland. It were just as if the Unionists were to insist that the King's Government shall not go on because the Liberals are in office. Ulster may protest but it must loyally accept the wishes of the majority and the decision of the Government. That is the law of constitutional Government, and it is accepted wherever that form of Government prevails. A Government that yields to the clamour of a minority is not fit to retain office and power. And the Government had no intention to yield to the clamour of Ulster. The Orange irreconcileables were encouraged in their defiant attitude by the most prominent leaders of the Opposition, men like Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law. It was rank rebellion and defiance of constituted authority, but the Government displayed an exemplary patience throughout. Men were being drilled and paraded in Ulster; arms were being smuggled, and yet the Government refrained from any display of force. But not for a moment did the Government dream of deviating from their clear and straight course. The gasconade of the Unionist leaders or the wild bluff about armed resistance could not arrest the progress of the Home Rule Bill or its enforcement after it had received the Royal assent. While affairs were in this position, events took quite an unexpected and serious turn. The army, like the House of Lords, is a hotbed of rank Toryism. Theoretically the army has no politics and has merely to obey orders whether issued by a Liberal or a Unionist Government. The resignations of General Gough, of Field-Marshal French and General Ewart and the rumoured or actual resignation of a large number of officers may be due to conscientious scruples, but they are subversive of all discipline. The highest military Commander as well as the common private soldier have merely to obey orders; and not to reason why. The country is not on the brink of a civil war; a demonstration in force against the defiant and unruly mob of Ulster would not have necessarily led to bloodshed. In the attitude of these officers, combined with the hectoring of the Unionist leaders, we detect a determination to force the hands of the Government and to defeat the Home Rule Bill. The paper hopes it is true that the King personally desires officers to fight rather than resign. The Government are face to face with a grave crisis—one of the gravest known in recent history—but the statesmanship and courage of Mr. Asquith and his colleagues ought to tide over the crisis without the Government abating a jot of their determination or compromising their position in the slightest degree.

BENGALEE, 1st April 1914.

Indian students in England.

274. The *Bengalee* remarks that there are abundant signs that Indian students in England have come to be regarded with some amount of suspicion. Two or three days ago an article in the *Pioneer* recounted various causes which have made the education of Indian students in England a problem of almost insurmountable difficulty and advising a restraint of the tendency to go abroad for educational purposes. The *Pioneer*, with an evident reluctance to face some unpleasant facts about the growing unfriendly attitude of the British public towards Indian students in general, has recommended the elevation of the status of the Indian Universities to that of their English prototypes and thus obviate the necessity of resorting to them on the part of Indian students. This is an alternative which will hardly commend itself to Indians who claim equal opportunties with the English people to participate in the benefits of the British educational institutions. That the student community of England is opposed to the idea of sharing their educational advantages with their Indian fellow-subjects is manifest from an ill-natured resolution which the students of the London Hospital recently passed condemning the admission of Asiatic students into the London Hopital and the English Medical Profession generally. This anti-Indian demonstration cannot be passed over as the irresponsible action of a handful of misdirected students. The motion was carried by 426 votes against 21. It was supported by Captain Forbes of the Indian Medical Service. And the Dean of the Hospital declared that in future greater discrimination would be used in admitting Oriental students and that the Secretary would be instructed to place the credentials of an Oriental applicant before a Committee of six students selected from among those with whom the applicant might have occasion to study. A distinguished Indian student was prevailed upon to withdraw his application for a fellowship in King's College. These

events go to show which way the wind blows and point to the urgent need of measures for bringing about cordiality of feeling between English students and their Indian compeers. A telegram from London, dated March 29, says that Lord Haldane has accepted the presidency of the unofficial Committee which is being formed of English people who desire to show hospitality to Indian students. The Committee is composed of a number of distinguished Englishmen, including the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge. The work, which will be done mainly by sub-Committees, will be intended to give young Indians an opportunity of coming into intimate touch with the better side of English life and will be entirely free from any idea of officious interference or of supervising Indian students. The formation of this Committee implies the existence of an inhospitable section who have begun to show signs of uneasiness at the presence of Indians in their midst. The decision of the Committee to abstain from officious interference and from doing things which may have the appearance of supervising Indian students shows that they know full well where the shoe pinches and believe in winning hearts by equal and kindly treatment. The news of the organisation of an influential English Committee to combat the alienating influences which have of late been so much in evidence is calculated to remove, to a certain extent, the uneasiness as to the future of the Indian students in England, caused by some recent happenings. The work of this Committee will be followed with interest.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA. 3rd April 1914.

The Hindu marriage dowry system.

275. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that whatever the outcome of the Town-Hall anti-dowry meeting, there is no doubt that the prominent part taken in it by Maharaja Khounish Chandra, of Krishnagar, gives it a significance which can scarcely be overestimated. The Raj family of Krishnagar has for a long time been known as the authorised and universally respected custodian of orthodox Hinduism, Maharaja Krishna Chandra in particular being the acknowledged head of the Brahmin society of his time. That the present Maharaja, in spite of his youth and aristocracy, has withstood the denationalising tendency of the age which is sapping the vitals of many an aristocratic house of Bengal and come forward gladly in response to the call of society in its present crisis, is a hopeful sign indeed. And it appeared from his excellent presidential speech that he had thrown himself into the business heart and soul. He can by virtue of his unique position, influence for good not only the orthodox pandits but also the mass of cultured middle and aristocratic classes of Hindu society in co-operating towards the eradication of this new vice of extorting dowries. It is wished that all the other aristocratic leaders of Hindu society follow the worthy example of Maharaja Khounish Chandra.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET;
CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1914.

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